## FIRST EDITION

THE PRODIGALS.

The Penitent Dominie and His Youthful Affinity-The Rev. Cooke at the Tonibs -The Wolf and Lamb Spent those Mysterious Four Days in Philadelphia.

The New York Herald of to-day has the following additional chapter in the Cooke sean-

case still remains unadated, and it is quite safe to say that the great mass of the Methodist population in this city, who have, as a matter of course, a more personal feeling as a matter The public interest in this most extraordinary of course, a more personal feeling concerning the affair than any other class in the commu-nity, are as yet unsatisfied with the explanations made by the unfortunate Mr. Cooke. When the intelligence was bruited about that the wayward shepherd had returned from his wanderings, it was believed that every vestige of mystery that had heretofore surrounded the case would be dispelled. But such is not the fact, as there are certain things which will yet bear explanation. THE STARTING POINT.

There have been so many sensation accounts published concerning the relations which existed between Miss Johnston and the minister before the elopement became a matter of notoriety, that it may be of moment to those who have paid any attention to the case to know the real truth of the whole matter. The fact is that Mr. Cooke had so comported himself towards the girl that the suspicions of no person who knew either of them were aroused until the day when the pair were missed from their homes. Certain ladies believe that the girl had no idea of leaving the city when she did, from the fact that when she did so she had only the ordinary clothes she wore every day at school, and these were not certainly belitting a young lady who intended to make a trip out of town. But it was quite otherwise with the designing pastor. As the school was dismissed on Friday afternoon he was seen by the children who passed out leaning against the iron railing, and quietly smoking a cigar. "Why, Mr. Cooke," exclaimed one of the young ladies of his congregation who happened to notice of his congregation who happened to holice him, "I heard you were very sick; how are you?" The pastor straightened himself up, and, touching his hat with all the grace of a Chesterfield, replied, somewhat confused, "I—I am much better; very much better. I am waiting to see a gentleman friend of mine." The girl passed on, and in a few minutes afterwards, as Miss Johnston came out, he turned about and walked up towards Broadway and on reaching the corner towards Broadway, and on reaching the corner joined the girl. That was the last seen of them by any one who knew them until they returned on Wednesday from their flying visit out of

WAS MISS JOHNSTON LIKE BARKIS? The friends of the young girl contend that the simple circumstance that she went away without doing as most "girls of the period" would do— seeing to it that she had several Saratoga trunks well stocked, and expressed through to their destination beforehand—is ample proof that she had no idea of leaving town that day. Miss Johnston herself states that Mr. Cooke met her after school on Friday, and "persuaded" her by honeyed words to fly with him wherever he would go. After a little, very little resistance on her part, so great was her regard for the drive of her vestor him who had conducted advice of her pastor-him who had conducted her to the well of truth and taught her how s sin in the eyes of the Lord-

Now, it so happened that Mattie was always in the habit of taking a nice little lunch with her every morning on starting out to school, with which she regaled herself at midday, and the habit of having it prepared and taking it with her was a confirmed one; yet, somehow or another, on Friday morning the lunch which had been prepared was not taken, and turned out to be the first thing which excited the suspicions of her family at home after Mr. Cooke's absence had been too prolonged to satisfy his wife. Whether or not this little incident was conclu-

"Vowing she would ne'er consent, consented."

sive proof that the girl did not wish to be burdened with the thing, knowing that she was to leave town some time during the day-probably luring the noontime recess-is a question which is yet in exceeding great doubt.

THE BIRDS FLOWN.

At any rate, the lunch that was not taken, and the minister's trunk that was taken finally, convinced everybody concerned in the welfare of the shepherd and his lamb that they had gone away without bidding their friends a formal good bye. The minister's family and that of the missing girl joined hands in their efforts to find out whether the two had flown. Had they gone to some city hotel or to the Far West to get up a revival on their own hook? And yet they might have taken it into their heads to go to Europe, trusting that an ocean between them and their friends might be a sufficient barrier to all ruthless interference. These were the questions which sorely troubled both families, and it is quite likely that they would have been even now in as much of a fog about the matter as ever had not the sudden return of the prodigals to this city and a semi-explanation on the part of the girl not given a quietus to the general anxiety.

IN THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE, Cook contented himself on his return with saying that he and Mattie had not been far but this indefinite answer was not satisfactory to those who desired more light on the subject, and so it was left for Mattie to tell somewhat of the flight. She states that they left this city on Friday evening and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they arrived about mid-night. They put up at a hotel, and Cooke, after recipg that she was made comfortable in her new quarters, went out, saying he would be back in a few minutes. He acted strangely, she says, as one bewildered, and not knowing exactly what he was really about. She waited and waited, but Cooke did not return. Finally, overcome by the excitement she had passed through, she fell asleep, and when she awoke it was broad daylight, and the rattling of carts over the pavement and the hum of voices in the street showed that the city was up and doing. But where was Cooke? She looked about her and saw nothing but the furniture in the room, the pictures on the walls, and the pastor's trunk in a corner, just as it had been drag-ged in upon their arrival. Where was he? She pressed her hands to her aching head and asked agreelf if she was dreaming. The shrill blast of a steam pipe from a factory near by and the heavy boom of a church clock striking nine heavy boom of a church clock striking nine o'clock told her that she was not dreaming. She started up and rang the bell. A servant soon answered. Half frightened at she knew not what as the man knocked at her door, she turned the key to unlock it, but found that it was unlocked. She had fallen asleep after Cooke had gone out, and, of course, had not thought of locking the door before his return, which she believed would be in a few minutes. She turned the knob and half opened the door. The servant, with duster in hand, stood smiling in the hallway.

Can you tell me if the gentleman who came with me is down stairs?" she said, half afraid of her own voice in the strange place. The gentleman who came with you? I don't know who you mean. Have I ever seen him?" "Go and see, please. He is a tall man, with

whiskers and moustache, and dressed in black. The clerk will know him. We arrived about 12

o'clock last night."
To tell the truth, Miss Johnston was ignorant of what name Cooke had registered on the book at the desk. 'He is not down stairs," said the servant on

his return. "He was in the office smoking about 1 o'clock, and then went out."

FOUR DAYS UNACCOUNTED FOR. This is all that can be learned of the visit to Philadelphia; although if Miss Johnston's friends saw fit they might be able to throw some light on the sabject. Where Cooke went to when he left the hotel, when he came back, and when he and the girl left the City of Brotherly Love, or whether he came on alone and she followed him, or vice versa, are questions that are yet unanswered. There are many stories afloat concerning their stay at that city, but none of them are ing their stay at that city, but none of them are reliable enough to be made public. There cer-tainly must have been some preconcerted plan settled upon by the pair while they were in Phila-delphia as to their future movements else they could not have arrived together in this city as they did on Wednesday, or, at least, arrived at one of our hotels in the same carriage on that day, whether they arrived in town together or not. Where they passed Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday is not known. The girl's family positively refuse to give any information on the subject, and Cooke himself is equally reticent. Yet, why the movements of the pair and where their temporary abodes were on those days should be concealed is something altogether unaccountable. It strikes one as quite natural that the girl's family, at least, should be willing, indeed auxious, to show the public that they are able to account for every day and night of the daughter's absence, and to show that Cooke and her at no one time occupied the same apartment.

HOME, SWEET HOME. It being a philosophical fact that bodies of all kinds occupy a certain amount of space, it may be safe to say, without knowing where they did be safe to say, without knowing where they did stay on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tues day last, that they were in some place or another. At all events, Mr. Cooke and Miss Johnston arrived in a close carriage together at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the Everett House. When the coach pulled up at the curb, Cooke, without waiting for the porter to open the door, opened it himself and entered the office. Mr. Wilkinson was behind the desk. The stranger took hold of the register, and, taking up a pen, signed, with a bold hand, "Frederick Campbell, Harrisburg, Pa.," and immediately underneath it, "Miss Mary Camp-bell."
"Can you let me have a room?" he inquired.

"Can you let me have a room?" he inquired,

as he laid down the pen.

Mr. Wilkinson glanced at the names, and seeing the "Miss" before the lady's name, which was the same as the gentleman's, concluded they were brother and sister. In looking out he noticed that the lady was still in the carriage and that there was a trunk on the forepart. Cook at the same time exclaimed:-

"I have no baggage; that trunk you see there I am going to take to the express office; how much will the bill be if we stay until to-morrow?" Having been told the price he paid the bill at once, and soon afterwards Miss Johuston was shown to her apartments—a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining. Cooke went up stairs with her, but only remained a minute or two, when he came back, jumped into the carriage, and drove off. About half an hour afterwards he returned on foot and wandered through the halls and offices without addressing a word to anybody. He finally walked up to the desk and asked for pen and writing paper, which were given him, and he wrote several short notes, which he put in envelopes and then placed in his coat pocket. He acted in nowise excitedly, and, according to the clerks, was very dignified and polite, so much so as to elicit from one of them the remark that he was "every inch a gentleman." Shortly after noon he went out and was not seen again.

THE FATHER RECOVERS HIS CHILD. About 5 o'clock an elderly gentleman, accompanied by a young lady, entered the office and asked to see Miss Campbell. "The clerk called a servant, and the two were shown up stairs, and nothing more was thought about the visit of the two strangers until late in the evening, when it became known that Miss Campbell was none other than Miss Mattie Johnston, whose sudden disappearance with Mr. Cooke had created such a stir. A servant, on going to the rooms en-gaged by "frederick Campbell," found no person in them, as the young girl, accompanied by the elderly gentleman and the lady who had called with him, had left by the ladies' staircase. The elderly gentleman was Mr. Johnston, and the young lady who accompanied him a friend

"PURE AS THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW." Mr. Johnston became aware of his daughter whereabouts in this wise:—About half-past 4 o'clock, as he and his son were busily engaged talking over the calamity that had befallen them, the door bell rang. Mr. Johnston answered it, and a man, apparently a servant of some kind, handed him a note after making a servant of the servant of some inquiries as to whether he was delivering it to the right person. Mr. Johnston, on read ing the superscription, gave a sudden start and shut the door with a bang in the face of the astonished servant. What could it all mean? Could he be dreaming? Surely that was Mr. Cooke's handwriting. And there was no stamp on the envelope. It must have been written in the city, and the writer, then, was in town. These thoughts all flashed across his mind at once as he tore open the envelope and read:-

MR. JOHNSTON—You will find Mattle at the Everett House. Ask for Miss Mary Campbell. As God is my judge she is as pure as when she left your house.

Wednesday, January 12, 1870. The joy of the father on reading this note can caslly be imagined. It was not long before the whole family were made acquainted with the good news; indeed so great was the general that had the brother not interfered everybody in the house would have at once proceeded to the Everett House to see Mattle. The father in the gladness of his heart was, however, anxious. Might not the letter be a ruse of Cooke's, and could be depend upon that man's word as to the purity of his daughter after such a long absence? The doubt that crept into his mind was torture. But he was soon ready, and, accompanied by a lady member of the family, was soon on his way to the hotel in a Third avenue car. The result of their visit there has been told.

A HOME DESTROYED.

The brass plate with the pastor's name on it has been taken off the door of the pastoral residence, and the unfortunate family of the expastor was busily engaged in packing up their things preparatory to leaving the city. Mrs. Cooke is suffering greatly from the blow she has received by the conduct of her husband, and is deserving of great sympathy, and, what is more the substantial aid of the Methodists of this city.

THE END. A resolution has been passed by the trustees of the Seventh Street Church recommending the proper authorities to dismiss Mr. Cooke as pastor, and the presiding elder has taken such measures as to bring him to a formal trial. The General Conference of the Methodist Church, strange to say, meets next April at this church, and the case of Mr. Cooke as a minister who has fallen from grace will come before it. In conclusion it may be said that the majority of people who have conversed with the unfortunate man since his elopement with Miss Johnston do not think he is insane.

—A lady repeated a hymn in Arabic at a re-cent gathering in Boston, and so astonished a reporter that he even misspelled her name, and felt called upon to make an explanation in the

next paper. -Many of the Hartford clergymen express disapproval of Sunday evening sacred concerts. AI PAGLING CALAMITY.

Breadful Gasoline Explosion - A Woman Burned to Death and Three Others Horribly Injured.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday, the 12th inst., has the following:-

A new burning fluid has recently come into vogne, and is sold extensively under the name of "gasoline," an extract of petroleum, which is advertised as non-explosive. It is more easily ignited than the ordinary kerosene, which requires to be heated to a temperature of at least 110 degrees before it will burn. Gasoline will be the state of th burn readily at freezing point. The new fluid has acquired some degree of popularity and has been rapidly coming into use in families, under been rapidly coming into use in families, under the belief that it was non-explosive. Recent ex-perience has demonstrated that this quality is a fictitious one, and the Health Department have had their attention called to it from several dis-asters of an alarming nature which have lately occurred. One of these occurred yesterday morning, in the dwelling house of Mr. B. F. Lan-terman. No. 181 South Robey street. It may be attributed to a careless use of the burning fluid, but where accidents so fearful are occurring but where accidents so fearful are occurring constantly in spite of the utmost precautions, it may be questioned whether the sale of such a

dangerous material is permissible.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Lanterman was making preparations to iron some clothes in a small room off the kitchen, where she kept a gasoline stove. This article she had found very useful, and a great saving of labor, especially in heating irons. Her husband, some time ago, had persuaded her to adopt it, which she did with considerable hesitation, but after a while she came to approve of it, and was always very cautious in working with it. The gasoline is poured into a reservoir which is placed several fect above the iron plate, and connects by means of a tube, through which the fluid passes to be ignited and heat up the surface. Mr. Lanterman, who is a manufacturer of planing knives, had gone to his work, and his wife had placed her infant, eleven months old, in a high chair in the middle of the kitchen, where she could watch it while going her ironing. Clara, a little girl of six years, was playing in the kitchen. The mother appears to have taken the two-quart can containing the gasoline, from which she was to fill up the reservoir, and set it upon the stove near the flame, the stove having already been lighted, and the irons put on to heat. Before filling the reservoir she went into the kitchen to fetch a chair, leaving the can upon the stove, when the gasoline took fire. Mrs. Lanterman immediately rushed back and seized the can, while it was blazing, and ran distractedly into the kitchen. Her dress caught fire, and the can fell from her grasp upon the floor, scattering its contents all around, and creating a gas which nearly suffocated her. She opened the door and fled into the yard, the flames by this time having completely enveloped her person. Her piteous cries for help soon attracted the attention of the neighbors, and a number of workmen employed at an adjoining house were speedily on the spot. Lucius Lanterman, the brother of the lady's husband, who occupies the upper part of the house, was the first to render his assistance. He heard first a noise from the basement, like the rushing of wind, followed by a loud explosion. Then the screams of the woman and children brought screams of the woman and children brought him down stairs. In a moment he sprang to the infant in the chair, which was already wrapped in flames, and carried it out to the yard. Then he endeavored to extinguish the flames around Mrs. Lanterman, by seizing the wet clothes which were hanging on the line, and wrapping them round her body. She was, however, burned in a fearful manner from head to foot, and, as it proved, was beyond human aid. By this time the house had caught fire, and the flames were quickly spreading over the kitchen floor, and to the walls. The clothes of the little girl, Clara, had also taken fire. Mr. Lanterman, leaving his sister-in-law in the hands of some neighbors, proceeded to arrest the progress of the conflagration, which he ceeded in doing by great effort, and at the ex-pense of severe personal injury. His hands were so badly burned that he will be disabled for some time.

The husband did not hear of the occurrence

till it was all over. His wife was thirty-seven years of age, and was the mother of four children. He is the owner of the house in which he lives, a two-story frame dwelling which appears to have been but recently built. He seemed completely overwhelmed by the calamity which had overtaken his family. He stated that his wife had used the gasoline stove for some time. She was generally very cantious in using it, and, although she had been averse to its introduction into the house at first, she had gradually come to like it. He said he had never entertained any fears about the fluid, and was less uneasy on the subject than he had ever been about kerosene. had encouraged her to use it, as it was a great saving of labor to her in cooking or iron ing, and enabled her to look after her family while she was preparing meals for them.

## AFFRAY IN CHURCH.

A Choir Singer Pummels a Brother Musician. The Louisville Journal of January 11 tells this

Sunday night, Abbury Chapel, African M. E. Church, located on the west side of Ninth street, near Walnut, was the scene of an unusual occurrence, which created no little excitement at the time, and resulted in an affray between two of the sable brethren. John Dolan, one of the parties, says he was sitting by the side of or near Jim Oglesby, the other party, and was engaged in singing to the best of his ability, and, as he thought, to the edification of the audience generally, and especially of all in his immediate vicin-ity. John prides himself on the possession of ity. John prides himself on the possession of what he calls a good voice, one of extraordinary power, and withal of some cultivation. He was exerting his vocal abilities to the utmost of their capacity; and his stentorian voice drowned out the voices of all in his neighborhood. This fact so aroused the anger of Oglesby that, not being able to bear the thought of being conquered on his own ground, before his own friends, and especially in the presence of certain of the fair sex, towards whom he was in the habit of casting love-glances, he up with his hand and let Dolan have its full power right in the teeth. Dolan was just reaching the climax of an elegant musical passage, when his freely-flowing tones were suddenly cliecked—smothered by the unexpected onslaught, and, for the time, the distant worshippers, who had been listening with rapture, were disappointed with their great loss and the immediate vicinity was thrown into great commotion in anticipation of an affray But Dolan was able to repress his rising wrath and waited till the congregation was dismissed. Outside the church Dolan waited for the appearance of Oglesby; he then returned the blow

with compound interest, proving that his mus-cles, as well as his lungs, were more powerful than those of his rival. The affray then began in carnest-knives were drawn by both parties, and used with a vengeance. Men, women, and children ran screaming with affright, but still the fray went on, and ended only by the intervention of friends, after both had been considerably cut up. Dolan had one thumb and finger cut nearly off, and received a severe gash in his face. Oglesby was badly cut in the breast, side, and Dolan had one thumb and finger cut nearly stomach. Dolan had his wounds dressed, and is doing very well. Oglesby's wounds have been dressed also, but it is not known what will be the result, as his wounds are believed to be very

-Even in California it has been found necessary to introduce a bill in the Legislature especially to prevent or punish the adulteration of milk

severe. No arrests were made.

Massachusetts owners of whaling vessels which cruise in the Atlantic Ocean lost \$200,000 last year, and are disgusted. Their vessels are for sale. They wanted to strike oll and didn't.

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph Strikers Endorsed by the Bricklayers-The National Labor Union and the Eight Hour Law - Severe Snow Storms in the East.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Eight-hour Law.

Special Desysteh to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. - Last night the Exceutive Committee of the National Labor Union met in this city. R. F. Trevellick, President of the Union, was in the chair, and General Hugh Cameron acted as Secretary.

The subject of finance and the eight-hour system of labor are the points of interest now under consideration. A number of prominent labor advocates are in the city acting with the National Labor Committee, and also with the National Eight-hour Executive Committee. In fact they are acting together on every question of Importance to the labor interest of the country. A New Steamship Line.

On Monday next one of the Massachusetts Representatives will introduce in the House a bill to incorporate the Washington, Norfolk, and Boston Steamship Company, which company proposes to establish a permanent line of steamship communication between Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk, and Boston. The bill names as corporators James G. Grinnell, Wendell! T Davis, George M. Potter, and Henry Mayo, of

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

English Opera in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, Jan. 14.-There is a great excitement here over the Parepa opera season. There have been three overflowing houses. Last night the gross receipts for It Trovatore were four thousand dollars.

Snow Storm Moving South.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Jan. 14.—A snow storm has just commenced here. Advices from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermontshow that a very heavy and extensive snow storm is prevailing in some parts of Maine and New Hampshire. It was snowing a good portion of yesterday, and at Lancaster, N. H., twenty inches of snow is reported to have fallen. The trains from Canada were all over due, and had not arrived.

Planing Mill Burned. The planing and moulding mill of J. F. Keating, on Portland street, took fire at 4 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. It was a wooden structure, and was occupied by several carpenter and furniture firms. The loss will not be less than \$30,000, on which there was a partial insurance, mostly in Boston offices.

Maine Legislature-Temperance Convention. The Legislature hopes to adjourn by February 20. Much interest is felt over the approaching State Temperance Convention, to be held at

pretty sure to come out. The Penbody Obsequies. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Mc., Jan. 14 .- The Legislature is exercised over the Peabody obsequies, at the dim prospect of being invited to Portland by Mayor Putnam, but the chances are that a committee will be selected to represent the body. Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14.—The Constitutional Convention did but little yesterday. A resolution that cities of the first class be creeted into counties, and a resolution from the Supervisor of Whiteside county, offering to cede all rights of that county to the Federal Government provided the national capitol be located

## there, were appropriately referred. FROM THE WEST.

The National Brickinvers' Union and the Tele-graph Strikers.

Despatch to The Evening Tel-graph, CHICAGO, Jan 14.—The National Bricklayers'

Union yesterday passed the following resolu-

Whereas, The members of the National Bricklayers' Union of the United States believe in the identity of interests of labor the world over, and that an injury to one craft or calling will eventually prove an injury to all, and it is their duty ta carry this principle into practical effect. And whereas, The operators of the Western

Union Telegraph Company-one of the most unscrupulous monopolies in the country-have been compelled by its open and avowed hostility to protective labor organizations, to strike against its exactions.

And whereas, Their action, with a few honorable exceptions, has been grossly misrepresented by the press, and the facts carefully concealed that the discharge of the San Francisco opera tors was but a part of deep-laid and longmatured scheme to destroy their organization, which, if successful, would have resulted in the discharging of every local circuit; therefore be it

Resolved by the National Bricklayers' Union that it cordially endorses the straightforward and honorable course adopted by the said operators, and that it pledges to them their utmost support.

## FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 14—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 93%; for account, 92%(\$92%. U.S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 86%; Ten-forties, 85. Eric Railroad, 17%; Illinois Central, 100, Ex-dividend; Atlantic and Great Western, 24%.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 727, 727.

No despatches from Frankfort, giving a statement of the Bourse, have been received here for two days. Liverpoot. Jan. 14-11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales of the day will probably reach 16,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 8000 on speculation. Stock, 366,000 bales, 114,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week, 67,000 bales, of which 44,000 are American.

Receipts of the state and a second are American.

London, Jan. 14—11 A. M.—Sugar dull.

Antwerp, Jan. 14.—Petroleum opened firm at 50%.

Hamburg, Jan. 14.—Petroleum closed quiet yester. BREMEN, Jan. 14 .- Petroleum closed quiet yester-

Governor Padelford, of Rhode Island, told the Legislature all he wanted to in a message not two columns long. The Governor of Mary-land found twelve columns necessary.

#### OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of the State Superin-THE annual report of J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Schools, for the year ending June 7, 1869, has just been printed and forwarded by the Governor to the Legislature. We take from it several items of interest. The following table shows the general condition of the public school system of the State for the year, with the increase as compared with the preceding year:-School districts in the State... Schools. Graded schools.

Superintendents...
Teachers...
Average salaries of male teachers per month...
Average salaries of female teachers per month...
Average length of school term. Number of pupils...
Average number of pupils...
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered. Average cost of tnition per month for each pupil on average attendance...
Cost of tnition for year...
Cost of building, purchasing. 17,142 371 \$30.52 6 04 815,751 \*67 .. \$3,500,704 00 \$227,435

crease is shown:-In the number of teachers, 2301; in the number of pupils, 166,238; in the average attendance of pupils, 135,026; in the cost of tuition, \$751,909; in the cost of building, purchasing, and renting of school-houses, \$1,750,640; and in the total cost of the school system, \$2,790,990.

A statement annexed to the report, giving the financial condition of the different school districts, shows that their total indebtedness is now \$473,612. Another statement, which gives the condition of the system for the school year 1869, in comparison with its condition for the school year 1868, excluding Philadelphia, shows an increase in the following important items:-In the number of pupils attending school, 20,453; in the average attendance, 91,452; in the length of term, 1 day; in the monthly salaries of male teachers, \$0.90, and in the monthly salaries of female teachers, \$1.13,

The report states that, notwithstanding the fact that the school law was made general in its application in 1848, at the beginning of the year 1867 there were twenty-four districts, in twelve different counties, that stubbornly refused to put schools in operation under its provisions, in consequence of which they lost their appropriations from the State, and were instrumental in depriving about 6000 children of the advantages of an educa-tion. But since then, lifteen of these districts have adopted the system and received their appropriations, four others have opened their schools, and will in due time receive their appropriations; while of the remaining five districts four will probably soon comply with the system. Harmony district, in Beaver county, is is thought will still hold out, as it is under the control of a society known as the "Economites," who have a school of their

The whole number of students who have attended the four State Normal Schools is 10,237, and the whole number who have graduated is 321. These institutions had during the past year 76 professors and teachers; 4178 students, of whom 481 were in the model schools; 7560 volumes in their libraries; property of the estimated value of \$302,274, to which if the estimated value of the property of the State Normal School of the Sixth district, \$120,000, be added, the sum would be \$422,274-an aggregate indebtedness of \$111,275, an income of \$128,070, and Lewiston, and interesting discussionss will be expenditures to the amount of \$132,406. Collegiate privileges have been granted by the

Legislature of Pennsylvania to between forty and fifty institutions of learning. Over thirty of these are believed to be still in existence, but a number of them are in such a condition of constitutional weakness or premature decay that they would scarcely claim for themselves the rank of a college. Apart from these dilapidated institutions, we have some twelve or fifteen live colleges. These institutions have graduated 5105 students, of whom 198 graduated the past year; and they have now 2901 students in attendance, instructed by 149 professors. The volumes in their libraries amount to 97,938, and the value of their apparatus is \$82,450. Their aggregate endowment, as reported, is \$287,000, but it is known to be greater, though nothing like what is

From the recent school census of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and estimates of other cities and towns, the Superintendent makes up the following important statement :-

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#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. District Court, No. 1-Judge Stroud.

William M. Stewart and Daniel L. Porter, Executors, vs. James R. Moorhead, et. al. defendants, and B. K. Jamison & Co., garnishee. An attachment execution. Verdict for plainting \$313-04 in the hands

of the garnishees.

James B. Winpenny and Martha Winpenny, trustees of John Winpenny, vs. Joseph Winpenny. An action of ejectment to try the title to a house that was in the possession of the defendant as a gift from his father in his life time, and claimed by the plaintims, as executors, who allege that it was not mentioned in the testator's will as a legacy to the defendant, but passed with the rest of the estate to

The city list is still before the court. Nisi Prius-Judge Agnew.

In the case of John A. Owens vs. Jacob Spielman, which was to recover damages for stander, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plainting for one cent. the costs to be paid by the defendant. Joseph Sinthicum and wife vs. Isabella Hamman. Joseph Sinthicum and wife vs. Isabella Hamman. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution, the plaintiffs complaining that the defendant caused Mrs. Sinthicum to be arrested, and accused her of stealing her purse and gold watch, which she had lost in market, but subsequently recovering her property from another source, she abandoned the prosecution. The defense offered evidence to prove that, though the proceeding was a mistake, yet there was probable cause for it. Verdict for the defendant.

J. Wagner Jermon vs. Charles C Rhoads, Samuel B. Coughlin and F. M. Wood. This is an action on the case in the nature of a conspiracy to cheat and defrand. As to the defendant Wood a verdiet was taken in his favor by consent of all parties, there be-

taken in his favor by consent of all parties, there being no evidence against him. In regard to the other defendants the following were the allegations:

Mr. Jermon, a member of the bar, was formerly in the business of manufacture of y in the business of manufacture of a particular kind of boxes for the East India market ly in the business of manufacture of a particular kind of boxes for the East India market, and owned as his factory a valuable property at Vienna street and Girard avenue, upon which he had put expensive improvements. Mr. Rhoads, who was his neighbor, called upon him and said he was desirous of helping him along in his business, and for that purpose would gladly advance him funds of the great Eikton Bank, of which he owned a large portion of the capital stock. The funds were accepted, but proved worthless. Subsequently, at the instance of Mr. Rhoads, the plaintin bought cheaply a tract of land in the interior of the State, which would be valuable it properly developed. Mr. Jermon this year lost upwards of \$60,000, and became embarrassed, when Mr. Rhoads advised him to get rid of the factory by a voluntary trust transfer to Coughlin, whom he represented as a responsible man, saying that if he should happen to lose \$20,000 a year on the city property and make \$30,000 over, he would be \$10,000 in pocket, instead of having the entire property saten up, at the same promising to make such advances as would be necessary to meet his requirements. Believing this to be a bona fide transaction Mr Jermon made the conveyance, leaving out the clause of trust at the request of Mr. Rhoads. After this Rhoads advanced only \$7000, and later took a deed

of the property to himself from Coughlin, executing a morigage for \$30,000 upon it, and he has since retained possession of it, refusing either to make any payments upon it or to surrender it. On trial.

payments upon it or to surrender it. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of Simon M. Landis, tried for selling obscene, libellous books and papers, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Landis was put under \$4000 bail, pending the motion for a new trial, which was made.

Margaret Sullivan pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a large quantity of goods from Turien's store, at Ridge avenue and Francis street. The articles were missed from the store, and found in the prisoner's possessi m.

James Logan pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing two bonnets from a lady's house. He was found hawking the bonnets about the street.

Thomas Gorman was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill. He attacked Samuel Butland at the Second division of the Fourth ward on election day, and struck him on the head with a black jack, because his name had been stricken from the canvasser's list.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 14, 1870.

Friday, Jan. 14, 1820.

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There was only a moderate degree of activity in the Philadelphia loan market up to moon to-day, and the free action of the banks is indicative of a growing case. They are discounting very freely, not only to favorite customers but also to outsiders, if their offerings are of a character to claim favor.

The fact is that just now the supply is considerably in excess of the wants of the market, and some competition is springing up between lenders, who find it difficut to obtain safe and proditable investment for all their surplus funds. Hence the tone of the market gives further indications of weakness, and we cannot quote call loans above 6 per cent, nor prime discounts above 9 per cent, for sixty days' paper.

paper.
Gold opened at 121% and ruled steady throughout the morning, closing at the opening figure.
Government bonds are quiet but strong, and the prices up to noon have advanced about ½ per cent.
The Stock market was dull, and prices unchanged. In City securities there were some sales of the new sixes at 100%. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 92% for the 500s.

for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was dull and some sales were made at 47 3-16, and at 47%, b. c.; Minehill Railroad brought 52; Lehigh Valley Railroad 53; and Northern Central 43%. 28% was offered for Philadelphia and Eric, and 35, b. o., for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were quiet and no sales were reorten.

In Bank stock, there was a sale of Mechanica' at 31%, and of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway at 19. The balance of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. 

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 117%@117%; 5-20s of 1862, 115%@115%; do. 1864, 115%@115%; do. 1865, 115%@115%; do. July, 1865, 114%@114%; do. July, 1867, 114%@114%; do. July, 1867, 114%@114%; do. July, 1868, 114%@114%; 5s, 10-40, 112%@112%. U. 8. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109%@109%. Gold, 121%@121%.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. 8. 6a of 1881, 117% @118%; B-20s of 1882, 115% @115%; B-20s of 1882, 115% @115%; do., 1865, 115% @115%; do., 1865, 115% @115%; do., 1865, 114% @114%; do., 1867, 114% @114%; to., 1868, 114% @114%; 10-40s, 112% @112%; Cur. 6a, 109% @110. Gold, 121%.

112%; Cur. 68, 109 %@10. Gold, 121%.

—Nare & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—
10 00 A. M. 121%; 11 35 A. M. 121%; 10 11 " 121%; 10 36 " 121%; 10 15 " 121%; 11 " 121%; 10 20 " 121%; 11 20 " 1

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Pacific Mail Steam... 401/

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 91½
do. scrip. 86½ Tol. & Wab. R. 51½
N. Y. & Erie Rail. 22½
Mich. South. & N.I.R. 88½
Mich. South. & N.I.R. 88½
Mich. South. & N.I.R. 88½
Cle. and Pitt. R. 91½
Chi. and N. W. com. 78½
United States. 63
Chi. and R. I. R. 105
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 87½

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Jan. 14 .- The Flour market is exceedingly

dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only 600 barrels were taken in lots by the local trade to satisfy their immediate wants at \$4.25@4.50 for superfine; \$4.75@5 for extras; \$5@6 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5@5.75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.75@6.25 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$6:50@7:50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$5 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is devoid of vitality, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.25@1.27. Rye is quoted at \$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but prices are steady at the recent decline; small sales of old yellow at \$1 02; 3@4000 bushels new do, at 85c, for damp up to 88c, for prime dry, and small lots of white at Oats are unchanged, 3000 bushels Pennsylvania

sold at 54@56c.
Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.
Cloverseed is less active and sells at \$8@8\*12%;
Timothy may be quoted at \$4\*75@5. Flaxseed sells to the crushers in small lots at \$2\*20@2\*25. Whisky is dull and nominal at \$1 01@1 02.

-The Governor of Ohio has pardoned a young man who was sent to the State Prison for manslaughter, on condition that he drinks no liquor during the time for which he was sentenced.

-The Hartford Post says it is clear that the material prosperity of New England depends on her success in preserving that institution, mere peculiar to her than any other, the New England Sabbath.

-President Smith says that by means of the gymnasium at Dartmouth College, a vent is opened for superfluous animal spirits which sometimes pass with young men into a super-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, Jan. 14. - Arrived, steamship Columbic, from Glasgow. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JANUARY 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......30 | 11 A. M........36 | 2 P. M........36

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 18 hours from Baltimore, with index to A. Groves, Jr.

Sohr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, I day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Peternae, Eldridge, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Olio, McClintock, from Millville, N. J., with index. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville, N. J., with index. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston lith inst.
Steamsbip Brunette, Tomlin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yeaterdsy.
Barque Providence, Coalfleet, hence, at Hamburg 19th Barque Black Brothers, Perry, hence, at Bremen 8th

Instant.

Barquo Linda, Wicks, 14 days from Cienfueges, at New York sesterday.

Brig John Aviles, Macomber, hence for Savannah, was speken loth inst., 26 miles NE. of Frying Pan Shoals.

Brig Nuevitas, Trask, honce, at Bath 11th inst.

Sohr Lady Franklin, Olsen, from Gioucester for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 11th inst.